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☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel, & will be kept and well kept. Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Located directly opposite the N. Y. & P. and B. N. Y. & P. R.R. depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

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G. O. Van Campan & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located. East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

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Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,

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First Class in every respect.

John Broezel - Prop'r.

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This House is new, and is elegantly furnished throughout and is the most centrally located Hotel in Olean.

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This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST., away from the noise of the cars.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

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Next to the

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MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.

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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,

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No matter who have failed, give him a call, his remedies contain drugs, his cures are radical, being in his own laboratory, pure, safe and reliable.

Pamphlets, "Manhood and Womanhood," Entitled [illegible] sent free on receipt of [illegible] cents.

Consultation free. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays 1 to 3 p. m. Address, DR. DULL, [illegible] East Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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—DEALER IN—

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Stoves,

Ranges,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds.

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

15 29tf ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Alfred Sturdevant

has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE, where he is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and bullet goods constantly on hand.

Hair Dressing.

HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizzes, &c., made to order in the most

DURABLE

and

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

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W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

F. O. & A. WRIGHT.

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FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

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CORNING, N. Y.

Established in 1840

Eureka Safety Power

Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills. Send for Circulars. 15-19

SELECT POETRY.

Summer's Done.

Thinner the leaves of the larches show,
Motionless held in the languid air;
Paintier by wayside the sweet-briers grow,
Wilder blooms laying their gold hearts bare,
Languishing one by one;
Summer is almost gone.

Deeper-hued roses have long since died;
Silent the birds through the white mist fly;
Down of the thistle, by hot sun dried,
Covers with pale fleece vines growing high.
Little brooks calmer run;
Summer is almost done.

Later the flush of the sunrise sweeps,
Fluttering the reigns of the night coming day;
Earlier shade of the twilight creeps
Over the shallows skimming away,
Crickets their notes have begun;
Summer is almost done.

Darkened to mourning the sad-colored beech,
Empty the nests in its purple boughs lie.
Something elusive we never can reach
Deepens the glory of days going by.
Afternoon lies in the sun,
Summer is almost done.

Child! why regret the summer must go?
Sweet lies the afternoon left in the sun,
Lives that are earnest more beautiful grow
Out of a childhood in beauty begun.
Harvest of gold can be won
Only—when summer is done.

—*Wide Awake.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Ride for a Wife.

Did you ever ride a mule? I don't mean a civilized creature accustomed to good society, but a wild steed of the plains brought up on grass and rattlesnakes, and accustomed to cavort regardless of the constitution as amended, or the rights of man. Mules are pretty much alike the world over, only the Texan mule is a little more so.

I rode one the other day, and I'm going to try to tell you about it. It won't be very well written, because my right arm has been in a sling, and I have more bruises than bones. You see I fell in love with a girl—deep as a forty foot well—I mean my love, not the girl—she isn't deep a bit—and as my luck would have it, another fellow fell about the same distance at the same time.

He's not a bad looking chap and wears store clothes on week days. He parts his hair in the middle, and oils it up with bargamont and cinnamon. He has his name printed on pieces of pasteboard and drops them around promiscuously for fear people might forget that A. Brown was about. I had to acknowledge the fact that between this fellow and myself, in the affections of the divine Araminta, it was nip and tuck, with the dog a little ahead.

I put on my best clothes one day and walked over to the gal's house, intending to move on her works, and have the little thing settled without further debate. My rival was there, and seemed to have on his best clothes. That didn't amount to much for I knew that at ten o'clock six hours after my arrival, he'd have to wend his winding way home, for the old lady he boarded with didn't allow irregular hours.

If he got to his frugal couch, or rather the house containing it, he might skin his knuckles and kick his boots off, but he wouldn't get in after that hour, and the haymow is not a very pleasant bedroom in fine time. But I was soon relieved of all anxiety. We had a diversion that broke up the sitting.

Araminta is possessed of a little brother—I hate a girl's brothers! If they are little they play tricks on you, and if they are big they borrow your money, get drunk, and insult you with impunity, knowing that you are in love with the sister and won't resent the insult.

While we were talking in a small way, and looking volumes of love at the girl and wrath at each other, we heard a fearful yell in the garden patch, and running out, found little brother on the ground in active convulsions. He had been trying to eat his way through the melon patch. It was a disgusting failure, for he could not have burst open and gone into the contents of more than ten or twelve.

As it was it looked as if there was going to be a death in the family, and Araminta screamed a scream and yelled at us to run for a doctor.

We both took in the situation at a glance—the man that got the doctor first would get Arminta for life. My rival went over the fence like a deer, and seized the only horse in the stable. He bridled and saddled the animal in double-quick time, while I found nothing left me but a mule. I seized a blind bridle, and rushing at the animal, felt something whiz over my head that I am sure was a pair of heels. They narrowly escaped my skull, but carried off my hat. Nothing daunted, I seized the creature by the ear, put on the bridle, unfastened the chain by which he was haltered and led him from the stable. He went out willingly, so much so indeed, that I had some difficulty in keeping up, and had not the creature stopped on the outside to give vent in a prolonged bray, I could not have mounted. As it was, before he got through with his musical entertainment I was on his back.

The beast seemed somewhat astonished at this performance, and stood turning it over in his mind for a minute, while I dug my heels vigorously in his sides. He seemed suddenly to come to the conclusion that a changes of administration would be an excellent thing, and to this end began going up and down like a saw gate. I really thought I would be split in two, and would probably have been pitched over but that, in the midst of this pleasing exercise, Muley caught sight of the horse disappearing at a hard gallop in the distance. He seemed animated by the laudable ambition of overtaking that horse, and started so suddenly that he came very near leaving me behind. I worked my way forward until I could get hold of the halter chain, and, pulling this rigging tight, got a pretty secure hold.

How that beast did run; He not only gained on the horse to such an extent that Araminta might have offered two to one and no takers, but exhibited his superabundance of bottom by throwing in, at intervals, the liveliest kicks that ever emanated from a mule. About a mile out we closed in on the cob, and as we passed Muley favored him with a salute that was most diabolically foul; for, planting his two heels upon the quarter of the honest Bucephalus, I heard a yell, and glancing around saw my rival and horse go down in a most promiscuous manner. My steed of the desert kept straight on. We had a ride of eight miles before us; and I felt satisfied that in that distance, at the rate we were traveling, Muley would have a good deal of demon taken out of him. I became aware of another fact, and that was that my best pants were giving way.

About five miles out we struck a water melon patch and went straight through. I could hear the melon bursting under me like bombs, and when we emerged from the further side, specimans of this fruit were strung on the mule's legs like beads.

A mile beyound this I saw our excellent minister of the gospel wending his solemn way across the prairies with a wagon full of infant Jacobs, and I saw that unless he whipped his horse into a most extraordinary run, we would be into him almost instanter. I pulled hard on the near rein with one hand, while I steadied myself with the chain with the other, but with no more effect than if I had taken a pull on Pike's Peak. We struck the parson's family about amidships, and went through. I never saw infant Christianity so scattered as on that occasion.

I left the parson gathering up his family, and continued until I struck the doctor's fence, and went flying into his front door with the bull dog close at my tattered rear. I knocked over the cradle and upset the supper table. The doctor came to my rescue with a kick in the ribs of his dog that sent him with a howl and a mouthful of pantaloons into the yard. I then told the doctor in one breath—all I had left—that Araminta's little devil of a brother was dying of too much water melon patch, and wanted a doctor with squills.

We returned in about the same style. The doctor having a younger horse than my rival had been favored with, kept the lead, his pill bags flapping in the air, while his coat tails made a straight line behind.

If his horse flagged, the mule started him up again with a vigorous bite on the rump that seemed to infuse new vigor into that medicated animal. We passed my rival sitting on the roadside nursing his off leg as if it hurt him. He never came back; acknowledging his defeat in the most gentlemanly manner.

The doctor soon put Araminta's little brother in a perpendicular position, and that night at the bedside of the little sufferer, keeping well to the front, I proposed, was accepted, and the happy day was fixed. I rode into Araminta's affections on a mule.

THE Democratic candidate for Congress in this district may properly be called "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown." The Democracy have become so accustomed to having candidates whom they can be familiar with and speak of by their first names, that they will not feel comfortable with a man so little known to the rank and file of the district. There is a lack of enthusiasm among all classes of Democrats. Many of them appear greatly puzzled to know why such an obscure man should have been selected by the conference. Almost the uniform reply of those who are asked their opinion of the candidate is: "I never heard of him." There are even Democrats so suspicious that they believe the nomination to have been made in the interests of John I Mitchell, to make his chances more promising. The more plausible explanation is that the Democratic conferees adopted the best course open to them for getting out of a perplexing predicament. They dare not take the humiliating step of endorsing a Greenbacker, as the orthodox members of the party would not lend their essential approval to such a thing—Neither could they obtain a Greenback endorsement for any man not a pronounced Greenbaker, whom they might put up. The fact then, that their well known men were not inclined to make the struggle where the prospects were so poor, left the conference no alternative but to put up a man very little known, rather than court absolute defeat by not making a nomination at all. Hence the conundrum is now circulating extensively, "Who the d—l is Smith?" Doubtless Smith now wishes he were better known, but when the vote is declared and he falls short of the necessary number, he will heartily regret that he ever emerged from his Tioga retreat.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS in his address before the Unitarian Conference at Saratoga, said the cost of collecting the revenues in the United States, was five times as great as the cost of collection in Great Britain. The official statistics show the cost of collection a fraction less in the United States than in Great Britain.

EXPERIMENTS at the Agricultural Department at Washington, in making sugar from cornstalks, show favorable results.

STABBED IN THE BREAST.

Hop Sing Assault Harrison Edgar With a Dagger.

From the Bradford Era of Sept. 27.

The town was greatly excited last evening over the fact that a man had been stabbed on Mechanic St. by a Chinaman. The unfortunate victim of the Chinaman's wrath was Harrison Edgar, a man about twenty-five years of age. He came down to Bradford yesterday from Custer City, and last evening, a little after six o'clock, while walking along Mechanic street, in company with a friend, Dean Sampson, about nineteen years of age, provoked a quarrel with his heathen assailant. While passing Hop Sing's laundry Edgar threw the core of an apple he had been eating against the glass window in Hop Sing's front door. Edgar and Sampson then proceeded up street apprehending no retaliation from the harmless deed that had been committed. But they had not gone many paces away before Hop Sing's front door was suddenly thrown open and the proprietor came out and ran up to Edgar, interrogating him in pigeon English, "What did you throw that thing at my door for?" At the same time Hop made a motion as though to take hold of Edgar, but the latter pushed him away. Hop made a second advance, and this time Edgar struck him in the face as well as pushing him off. Hop was smoking a pipe all the time and had the pipe in the mouth after Edgar struck him. The blow he received was very slight, but forcible enough to arouse Hop's wrath, and quicker than a flash Hop drew some kind of knife or dagger from his clothing and plunged it into Edgar's breast. Hop then ran back and into his laundry.

Edgar and Thompson walked into A. L. Main Co.'s drug store and inquired for a doctor. Edgar was taken to the room back of the store and some one ran for Dr. Page. Upon the arrival of the Doctor Edgar was placed on a couch and the wound examined. To all appearances the wound was made with a small dagger. The aperture in the flesh was located below the right nipple and between the fifth and sixth ribs. The weapon had been thrust into the flesh sideways, and very slightly inclined downwards. An incision of three-quarters of an inch long had been made. Blood flowed profusely and the patient became very weak. After reclining backward on the couch Edgar experienced great difficulty in breathing and asked to be permitted to lie on his side, but the operation of sewing the flesh necessitated his remaining on his back. Before sewing the wound the Doctor probed it with his finger and learned that the knife and penetrated the lungs. An opiate was given the patient before the operation of stitching commenced. The Doctor left him, for the time being, lying on his side and comparatively at ease.—About ten o'clock four members of the common council visited Edgar for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the crime that had been committed.

No sooner was the report circulated about the street that Hop Sing had stabbed a man than a large crowd of men gathered in front of the laundry, on Mechanic street, and clamored for the "arrest of the whole gang of the rat-eating heathen." Fortunately for the welfare of Hop Sing Officer Edick arrested him before any considerable demonstration had been made. The stabber was taken to the lock-up and safely incarcerated. The mob in front of the laundry now became turbulent. Two more Chinamen were known to be in the building. These two wisely refrained from showing so much as their faces at the windows. Some stones were thrown against the doors and nearly all the glass broken. The large crowd of men seemed to fear the Chinaman too and kept at a safe distance from the door.—The Chinese fighting spirit had been recently manifested with a good deal of significance and a new respect for the child-like Mongolian's sharp knife had been entertained. About nine o'clock two policemen entered the laundry and took away the two terrified inmates to some more peaceful locality. The man went away after action of the police, but a large crowd still lingered within and without A. L. Main & Co.'s drug store where Edgar was lying.

A hard-looking gang also assembled about the lockup in the hopes of getting a peep at Hop Sing. Edick and Howard had all they could do in this quarter to keep men from committing violence.—The officers apprehended the lynching of their prisoner if the mob once laid their hands on him. One man in the crowd procured an axe and threatened to chop away the door of the jail. Edick told him to leave the premises, and upon his persisting in his threats Edick collared him and locked him up. Another man near by had a rope with which it was purposed hang the Chinaman in case the man with the axe succeeded in getting him out of jail. Edick also took the rope.

To Hop Sing's credit in this affair it may be said that he has long been a victim of abuse by street gamins and even men. A few days ago the window of his door were daubed all over with blacking and some say the offense was committed by Edgar. The occupants of the laundry have been subjected to all manner of those indignities that some men call "jokes." A continuous practice of abuse directed against Hop Sing qy the Caucasians had naturally aroused within him an ill-feeling for all of our race, and receiving the blow in the face yesterday he resorted to his most convenient weapon, a knife, for retaliation.

At the hour of our going to press this morning Edgar was sleeping. His respirations were attended at times by unnatural elevations of the flesh below the wound caused by the air, not finding a direct passage from the lungs, getting under the tissues. The patient is a man about twenty-five years of age, is a carpenter by trade and has lately been engaged in lumbering in the vicinity of Custer City. His parents reside in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., from which place he came to the oil religions a short time ago. He is unmarried and temporarily resides in Custer. His wound is of an alarming nature and the doctors entertain grave apprehensions as to its effect.

While in the lockup Hop Sing's clothing was searched by officer Howard. A common ivory-handled knife with two small blades was found in the possession of the culprit, who asserted that was the instrument used in the stabbing. But the size of the wound argues strongly against either of the small blades of the knife being used. The knife had not a single stain of blood on it. There are strong reasons to suppose that a dagger was the instrument used.

The True Friends of Labor.

Labor is and long has been influential in American politics. A few individuals now aim to make it supreme in this field. They promise less hours of work and more of relaxation; lessened costs of living and larger wages, and other results, in part improbable—in part impossible.—Were they ably and disinterestedly led, true to and capable of all they seek, they could achieve no tithe of the profit for labor the Republican party has achieved. By removing more than a million laborers from slavery to freedom, the Republican party removed the greatest stigma upon and injury to labor it ever had to encounter here, and opened a clear way to whatever education, influence, wealth and standing it may choose to take. By this abolition the power of labor to care for itself was in that degree enlarged and placed beyond dispute. By the same act all of the south was opened to free northern labor, where it had toiled when employed under great obloquy and scorn.—By this means labor was qualified to enter upon manufactures and they have been organized in the south. By this means labor was enabled to be more potentially heard in Congress, and the tariff amendments inimical to domestic industry were defeated. No Labor party can under any circumstances do a tithe of that for labor that Republicanism has well and wisely done. Laborers should therefore sustain a proved friend and by no means abandon such a reality for vague and impossible promises and flattery.—*North American.*

Graceful Women.

A London medical journal of high authority says that efforts are being made by a number of women of prominence to form a "School of Beauty" in England, the members pledging themselves to do everything in their to render themselves comely by natural means. Prizes are to be given to those who can move with ease and grace, and so furnish evidence of good health and physical unconstrainment. Something of this kind is needed here. Although American women have, to a great extent seen the folly and the ugliness of lacing and going thinly clad in cold weather, there are many who think an absurdly small waist attractive, and any number that so pinch their feet that they cannot walk comfortably or becomingly. They do these ridiculous things generally because they imagine that men admire them. If men have done so, they do no longer. They prefer healthy and graceful women to invalid and awkward ones, as all women must who cramp their waists, wear shoes too small, or dress in any way to interfere with their freedom and satisfaction. Nature and beauty are one. No woman can be beautiful who fetters or hinders Nature. The more nearly she approaches the natural the closer she comes to loveliness. Women have heard this a thousand times, and accept it mentally. Yet in their blind worship of false gods, they sacrifice themselves to infirmity and deformity.—It is entirely incomprehensible to men that so many women will endure pain and incur disease from a mistaken notion of beauty.

The Yellow Fever.

Memphis before the plague, had a population of 50,000, but of the people who now remain only 2,000 are now in health. The fever prevails in various parts of the country included within a radius of ten miles of the city. Fifteen volunteer physicians have died in Memphis, and twenty others are sick. Eight Catholic priests and five Protestant ministers have also perished. At Vicksburg physicians fear wet weather, and consequently a renewal of the fever and black vomit. Second-class mail matters has been burned by quarantine officers at Galveston, and postal agents protest against its wanton destruction. When fever appeared at Chattanooga the town was almost depopulated in a single day. The rush was for the mountains. The earliest historical notice of yellow fever is in Ligon's "History of Barbadoes," where it is said to have broken out early in September 1747, and before the end of the month "the living were scarcely able to bury the dead." During the next 150 years the disease was several times epidemic in the West Indies, but did not become severe until 1793, when it destroyed no fewer than 6,000 men at Port Royal in a few months. In 1804 it was brought to the south of Spain, and visited Cadix, Malaga, and Carthagena, its greatest force falling upon Gibraltar, where in four months, fifty-four officers, 864 soldiers, and 5,028 others died, and only twenty-eight in 14,000 of population escaped an attack.

The third assistant-postmaster-general has issued a circular to postmasters, fixing October 1st as the date when the registration of third class mail matter goes into effect, and establishing ten cents in addition to the regular postage, as a registry fee on each package.

The Modern Martyrs.

The intelligence from the fever-stricken cities for weeks past has been melancholy enough, but now that it has become somewhat more assuring, we may pause to admire the noble self-devotion with which many, and especially many brave women, have gone to the care and succor of the sick. It is something—indeed, in this selfish world it is much—to give of our abundance, or out of flaccid purses, money which the paralysis of business at the plague points has rendered indispensable. Knowing something of the matter from personal observation, we may express our gratification at the alacrity with which appeals for such aid have been responded to. But it is not every one who gives his money who would be willing to risk his life in such behalf. Existence may be as dear to religious women who have renounced the pomps and pleasures and vanities of the world, as to the merest daughter of frivolity and fashion. To live to do good here may well be the desire of a young and pious heart which finds its most exquisite gratification in the consciousness of work well done, or in the gratitude of those who have experienced its pity, and, maybe, owe their lives to its Christian valor. The women of the Protestant Sisterhood of this city who went at the call of conscience to the lazar-houses of Memphis, were happy in their lives, and knew well enough the peril which they would be called upon to confront. Three of them are dead already, and seven of them have had the fever. There are others, not members of this society, who gave themselves to the same service.—There are other women, Catholics in religion, who have gone to the South to labor a little and to die. There are still others, not impelled by religious vows, but under the influence of pure benevolence, who have followed the same example and met with the same fate. With no earthly prize to win, they have marched with trusting constancy to martyrdom. Their deeds will be remembered, for they will be a part of the history of this Summer's calamity: but their names, already obscured by the vows which took something from their personal identity, will appear upon no earthly roll of honor, and will be forgotten of men almost before the first frosts have arrested the footsteps of the destroying angel. No church can preserve the memory of all who serve it. Alas! no martyrology can ever be complete. There is a sure record of charitable deeds, but it is not here.

There are natures to which the surrender of self upon the altar of duty must always be inexplicable. There are doubtless women, and not altogether a bad sort of women either, to whom it would be an annoyance to nurse their own sick children, and who would greet any proposition to care for the sick children of others with a stare of astonishment. If public calamities must come, we may get from them the consolatory demonstration that all women are not like these. We say sometimes in cynical wrath, that all truth and goodness have departed out of this world, conscious, perhaps, that they have no fixed abiding place in our bosoms; but these poor Sisters lying dead in Memphis are an all-sufficient refutation of our pessimist generalities. This generous giving ought to silence, for a time at least, the snarls of the misanthropists.—It is strange that so much dying should prove to us that the world is worth living in.

How far we have a right to demand such sacrifices as those which have been made in Memphis and in other cities, we are not called upon to determine. Those who thus braved death in obedience to a sense of religious duty, did not call upon us for an opinion of their resolution. The best that we know of our own nature has been taught us by the sacrifices of others; and ever since the awful lesson of Calvary, life, the most valuable possession of the children of earth, as they are such children, has again and again been devoted as worthless, except as such devotion gave it value. It was not for nothing in the Divine scheme that so many high duties were mysteriously linked with dissolution, or the danger of it. And if we build monuments to keep green the memory of the patriot, and write his name largely and often in our chronicles, surely we may honor these women who sank helpless and dying in the holy cause of charity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

More Reconciliation.

The Democrats of South Carolina evidently are not conciliated to any great extent, despite the promises of Wade Hampton, when the Governorship of the State was turned over to him. A meeting of Republicans was recently called at Good Hope church, Sumter. Hon. Samuel Lee and T. J. Coghlan were the speakers. When they arrived they found two hundred mounted Democrats, commanded by Colonels Dargan and Earle, aids on Governor Hampton's staff. They demanded a division of time, and ordered Lee to organize the meeting. Lee protested, but finally the meeting was organized. Dargan made an address, abusing Republicans generally, and Lee particularly. Lee proceeded to leave the platform, when Dargan struck him, and other Democrats choked him. Pistols were drawn, and there was great excitement. Lee was put in his buggy, and guarded by a hundred horsemen, was taken to Sumpter, dragged to the Court House steps, where Messrs. Dargan and Earle publicly announced that if Lee ever dared to call, (he is Chairman of the Republican County Committee) or attend another Republican meeting in the county he would be killed.

THE Norristown rifle team is the victor in all target contests in the eastern part of the State.

(Conkling's speech concluded.)

The bonds, and the legal-tender notes, were issued to save the nation's life in an hour of dire extremity; and now it is proposed, in violation of the laws and of the faith of the American people, to repudiate and depreciate both; and this when at last, after infinite trial, every legal-tender dollar in your pockets has become practically as good as gold. Now it is proposed to uproot our whole financial system when its worst evils have been overpassed, to overthrow banks, and to set shifting Congressional majorities, caucuses and coalitions, at the work of printing paper promises, or "fiat money," as much and as often as they please.—Such action would unsettle values, would inflate and debase the currency, would cheat labor of its just wages, would breed corruption and gambling speculation, would baffle all calculations of business, and make trade worse, than a ruffle—a raffle in which honest industry, not shrewd capital, would be the heaviest, sorriest sufferers.

It would defeat the very object in view, and put back business recovery. It would alarm the holders and handlers of money just at the time when our greatest need is the confidence and certainty which will induce capital to come forth and set labor at work. It would be like a man recovering from a long sickness, throwing himself back into a relapse.

The Republican party is against it, and one of its missions is to manage to final sucess and relief the ugly financial legacy of a war which it did not make—a war in which every Republican in every State, and on every spot was on his country's side.

When every obligation has been sacredly performed; when every promise to pay money has been made and kept as good as coin; when every tax which can be spared is gone, when every burden which can be lifted from labor has disappeared; when honest, lasting prosperity has been rooted too deep to be torn up by folly or faction; then, and not till then, will the financial mission of the Republican party be ended. It is not yet "like an army whose term of enlistment has expired."

Look over the country, East, West and South, and see the position of the Democratic Party.

Its last National Convention demanded the repeal of the act to resume specie payments next January. Then the assertion was that our paper could not so soon be brought to par.

Now, when gold and paper have come together months beforehand, Senators Thurman and Pendleton in Ohio, Senator Voorhees and Gov. Hendricks in Indiana, Gen. Johnston in Virginia, the Western and Southern leaders of the Democracy generally, and Democratic Conventions even in New England, call aloud for huge schemes of more paper money.

In the West the Democratic Party has become the party of inflation.

In New Jersey, and other States, fusions of Democrats and Inflationists are progressing. In Maine a large portion of the Democracy voted the avowed expansion ticket, and the Democratic press exults over the result.

Massachusettts outdoes herself, and Gen. Butler advances as Cæsar, with the Democracy at his heels.

Neither in Congress nor in the country will, or can, our opponents stem the rising tide of inflation.

The Democratic Party has many patriotic men of good *sense*, and even to them we may earnestly and safely put the question, whether, as matters stand, they are ready to see the Republican Party disbanded or mustered out just now?

"When the sea is calm, all boats alike show mastership in floating."

Let us see whether the Republican ship can outride the fury of a storm not more angry than it may be brief.

Lamartine said: "I place my bark on the highest promontory of the beach, and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float."

Let the Republican Party be now and always the champion of right and courage—never the victim of error and fear.

Credit, currency and business, are not the only elements in the elections this year.

Schemes to take money from the Treasury in staggering totals for claims and grievances and projects which no man can number, are being hatched and nursed and perfected against the time when they can compel attention. When will that time be? When full sway in Congress is given to the party, and the sentiment which now rules a "solid South"—a South made solid not by honest majorities and free honest voting, but by minorities dominating through crime against God and man. That solid South again, as of old, sends up a majority of all the Democratic votes in Congress; it rules the Democratic caucus, and must decide the party action whenever it insists.

In the House of Representatives there are 40 committees, and already the Chairman of 23 of them are ex-Confederates from the South. After next March the South will control the committees of the Senate also,

You need not be reminded that committees are all powerful in legislation—more than ever now, because of the overwhelming pressure of business which makes full and open discussion, especially in the House, impossible.

You need not be reminded either that about one-third of all national revenue and expenditures comes from the State of new York, I ask whether they who are to pay $1 of every $3 taken from the Treasury have not need, before we drift much further, to inquire, "Watchman, what of the night?"

I am for conciliation and reconciliation, for concord and peace all around, but my belief is that the men and the communities who stood by the flag and prayed for it and fought for it, if they behave themselves, are just as good as those who drenched the land with blood, and covered it with mourning, debt and taxes.

I believe, too, that those who strove to save the country are as safe legislators and chairmen of committees as those who strove to destroy it.

Magnanimity, generosity, and forgiveness, unparalleled in human annals, have been the policy of the nation toward those who sought its overthrow. This is grand, majestic, christian; but it may be carried too far.

It is not wise for the North, nor for the South itself, to hand the Government over bodily to those who were lately in arms against it, and who in many instances now hold seats in Congress gained by stifling elections by terrorism and bloodshed. It is not wise or just thus to tempt human nature. It is not safe for the habitation of the North or all the South.

When pestilence stalks Southern homes the North pour out, as she now does, money and sympathy, never holding back a farthing because it is Southern and not Northern woe.

That is right. But when taking political action, let us be just to all, not to ourselves, but to those, whether black or white, to whose protection we are bound by ties which would not be forgotten by Algerine pirate or a Barbary corsair.

Look at the school laws in Southern States. Look at counties in which Republicans, white and black, are in great majorities, and in which voting places have been reduced in number till those nearest each other are sometimes twenty-five miles apart—making it impossible for the poor to reach the ballot-box. Look at Democratic counties where the voting places have been increased to thirty, with an area not greater than Republican counties in which by the same act of legislation the polling places have been reduced to nine.

In the county in which Charleston, S. C., is, there is a Republican majority of 8,000, yet at an election not long ago for members of the Legislature no Republican candidates were nominated—no Republican votes were cast! The fact tells its own story.

Look at Mississippi, with a great and confessed Republican majority, ruled by Democrats, the Republican organizations compelled to disband, and the last Republican newspaper given up.

Assassination strikes down blameless men and helpless women—families perish by violence; no one is punished, and the officials who connive at murder are re-elected and rewarded for being accomplices in shedding innocent blood. The tragic death of one maiden roused pagan Rome to vengeance, but Americans are very patient when the blood of the Chisolms and others sickens humanity, and justice lays no hand on such frightful butchery. The officials of the United States are shot down and imprisoned for performing their duty, and the whole power of the nation is opened defied.

In the Gulf States majorities are powerless, and prostate, their committees extinct, and they trampled under foot by the men they faced in battle. As in slave days, the colored people are counted to swell the number of Southern Representatives in Congress, but for any other purpose they hardly appear now in the political account.

Turn from this picture to the three free amendments of the Constitution. There they stand, and they declare such wrongs shall never be. Yet this is the great Republic—the men thus degraded and despoiled are its citizens—they stood by it and fought for it, and are persecuted for its sake—and this is the last quarter of the nineteenth century!

The mission of the Republican party is not ended.

It has done much. It has just put down a vast rebellion, freed 4,000,000 slaves, made a free Constitution, united the fragments of a shattered empire, managed war and finances to the amazement of mankind; it has carried railways over deserts and mountains to the Pacific sea, it has made harbors, built breakwaters and lighthouses, and established life-saving stations on the perilous coasts: it has stretched out a network of signal service to give warning of storms on land and on sea; it has cheapened foreign and domestic postage, founded a postal money order system, put post offices on wheels, and doubled the cheapness and swiftness of transmitting intelligence, it has secured to every man who will have it a homestead of 160 acres of fertile land; it has stood for free speech, free labor, and free men always: it has upheld the public credit, and its aim have been those of humanity and right. Like every human agency, it has, no doubt, sometimes fallen into error: but its record is filled with great and useful achievement.

Not only do urgent works and duties remain for the future, but work and duty which summon us all to concord, harmony and earnestness.

Putting away side issues and all bickerings and strife, the plain duty of every sincere Republican is to stand for the Republic.

There are matters about which Republicans differ—differ widely and earnestly. These differences do not concern the issues which deserve attention now.

It is not the right of any man nor any group of men to divert the Republicans of New York from the questions which urge themselves upon us.

Let all men, of whatever party, see the dangers around and before us, and make common, whole-hearted cause to avert them.

Let our motto be: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

A Useful Work.

A very valuable book has just been published by Jones & McMurray, Harrisburg, Pa. It is entitled an "Abridged Digest of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania," and forms part of a larger work now being published, entitled "The Pennsylvania State Book." The object of the publication of this digest at this time is to afford election officers and others interested in the conduct of elections, an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the laws which govern elections in an easy manner, the abridgment occupying only forty-four pages of a pamphlet of sixty-two pages, and the laws being carefully compiled and conveniently arranged for reference and study. To the work is added the full text of the act of 1878, relating to game and game fish. The price of the book, which can be carried in a coat pocket, is 25 cts. —*Evening Chronicle, Pottsville.*

HAYES'S TITLE.

However varied may be the opinions concerning the validity of Hayes's title to the Presidency, there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz: the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people:

NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets seem to be particularly adapted to *the wants of the people* in this warm climate, where billious affections are particularly prevalent. I regard them as the best cathartic I have ever tried.

JOHN C. HENDERSON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14, 1878.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my boy of a Fever Sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude Yours truly,

HENRY WHITING.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 2, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
L. EMERY, Jr., of Bradford borough.

FOR PROTHONOTARY, &c.,
H. F. BARBOUR, of Smethport boro.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. L. ANDREWS, of Bradford boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
S. W. SMITH, of Liberty township.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
W. J. COLEGROVE, of Norwich twp.
N. W. ABBEY, of Smethport borough.

FOR AUDITORS,
O. D. VOSBURGH, of Liberty township.
J. J. ROBARTS, of Ceres township.

HOYT ON FINANCE.

Professing to be an honest man, the candidate of an honest organization I favor honest money.

The volume of the currency should be regulated by legitimate demand, and not by the requirements of bankrupts and wild speculators.

The currency should be redeemable as early as the exigencies of the Government will permit, in the currency recognized by all civilized nations.

The contract of the Government should be held as sacred as the contracts of individuals, and the bonds, the evidence of its indebtedness, should be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the lender.—Speech at Butler, Sept. 2, 1878.

THE DECLINATION OF CAPTAIN FULLER.

The letter of Capt. P. M. Fuller, published elsewhere, will no doubt surprise his many friends throughout the county. The matter was indeed a surprise to the members of the committee, who little thought when they assembled that it would devolve upon them to fill a vacancy on the ticket. His reasons for declining, as expressed to the committee, were that on account of the attention due his personal affairs he could not give the time and labor to the canvass that was necessary, and that on account of other circumstances beyond his control he believed his declination would strengthen the ticket and benefit the party. His declination was voluntary and unsolicited and dictated solely by his own judgment in the matter. His declination made it necessary for the committee to exercise its powers in the matter and fill the vacancy, which was done by placing J. L. Andrews on the ticket in his place. This nomination received the unanimous endorsement of the committee, the cordial approval of Mr. Fuller, and the hearty commendation of the republicans of the oil district. Concerning his election there can be not a shadow of doubt. He is an enthusiastic republican, one of the most widely known and popular of the young republicans of the party, and thoroughly capable of filling acceptably any office in the gift of the county. Mr. Fuller authorizes us to assure his friends throughout the county, while thanking them for their support and good will, that although declining a place on the ticket, he does it with only feelings of good will for its success and will give it a hearty support, and asks that they will not abate their zeal or labors in the least because of his action.

WHEN Jas. E. Butts, Jr. was the Republican candidate for Representative, although a resident of the county himself for many years and possessing large property and interests here, the howl that he was a non-resident was raised by the democracy on the ground that his family did not stay at Butterville every month in the year. It was a ridiculous cry in his case, yet it had its effect and was largely the cause of his defeat. Yet this same democracy that raised the non-resident cry on Mr. Butts, puts up for Prothonotary a young lawyer with no interests in the county outside of his legal practice, with no acquaintance in the county outside of a limited circle, one of the newest of the pinny newcomers, and so lately a resident that he was but last week admitted to practice his profession at this bar. No one, we are sure, would lay a straw in the way of young Bawley's success in his profession or even in his aspiration for office, if he deserves it, but a sense of modesty should dictate that he wait a few years before aspiring to one of the most important offices in the county.

APROPOS of the present situation on the Kinzua, we have but one word of advice. It is embodied in the remark once made by J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when their parties brought suit against Gen. Kane: "He must have iron claws that scratches a bear."

THE Republicans of Colorado make a clean sweep, and elect their entire ticket by an increased majority over the vote of 1876, with the Legislature strongly Republican.

THE PROTHONOTARYSHIP.

The nomination of H. F. Barbour as Prothonotary of McKean county is but a just tribute to the worth and ability of a deserving citizen—one who has certainly done as much to advance the interests of the Republican party as any one man in the county. A native of the State of New York, he first came to this county about the year 1867, taught the Academy school in Smethport one summer and returned to his home in New York. He finally permanently located in this place in the year 1871, since which time he has been editor of this paper. A devoted partisan, he has ever upheld and maintained the principles of his party with all the power with which he is possessed, and never has he allowed his political enemies to attack them without receiving in turn a just rebuke. He has helped raise others to official positions by means of which they were enabled to lay the foundation for future prosperity, for which he has received scanty acknowledgments, and at this time it is eminently proper that his party should repay one of the many debts they owe him for past services, by electing him by an overwhelming majority to the office for which he has been selected.

No interest of importance to the people at large has ever suffered from want of an advocate in the MINER since Mr. Barbour has presided over its destinies. Its columns are always open to the advancement of the material interests of the people of the whole county. It is a willing servant to every industry which is calculated to aid in the growth and prosperity of this section of country, and at the same time never hesitates to openly denounce and fearlessly combat men and measures detrimental to the best interests of our rapidly increasing population. As an instance of this fact we might with propriety mention the position taken by Mr. Barbour in relation to the pipe line difficulty of a recent date. His sympathies from the first were with the Equitable as against the Standard, and when the proper time arrived for a full expression of his views in the premises, they were heard in unmistakable tones. Many of his cotemporaries battled manfully for the interests of the producer on this occasion, but we feel warranted in saying that none of them did so with more effect than the MINER. In this case as with every other, where the rights of the people are oppressed and trampled upon, they can count upon a a firm and effective advocate of their cause in the person of the editor of this paper.

Mr. Barbour is peculiarly fitted for the office of Prothonotary both by nature and education. He is a thorough scholar and a man of excellent business qualifications, and if elected will discharge the duties imposed upon him with credit to himself and satisfaction to the whole people; and if the very flattering vote he received in the nominating convention, over one of the best citizens in this borough, is any index of popularity and strength, or in any manner represents the feeling and sentiments of the party, he certainly has a right to expect the vote of every man who belongs to the party he has so long and devotedly served.

The writer of this article feels licensed, in the absence of Mr. Barbour, to publish the foregoing in reference to his candidacy, knowing that the position he occupies as editor of the MINER debars him from saying anything in his own behalf without the appearance of egotism. We know him to be a man against whom not a blemish can be pointed out, and whose character is unspotted—one who would adorn and honor any office to which he may be called upon to fill.

IT MAY be well to state as and item of news that an auburn haired stripling at the bar by the name of Sherwood is running for District Attorney on the Greenback ticket. His candidacy is, however, merely a matter of form to fill out the ticket.

THE New York *Post's* Washington letter states that the President, in conversation Friday with a well known eastern Republican, said he was exceedingly gratified with the political outlook in the west, and that his trip convinced him the advocates of honest money were gaining ground steadily. The President indicated that he believed the Republican party would succeed on the platform adopted by the Massachusetts and New York conventions.

MR. BRAWLEY, the latest democratic candidate for Prothonotary, was admitted to practice at this bar last week. He has been a resident of McKean county a year or so, perhaps two years. He now asks for one of the most prominent offices in the county! Such an instance of sublime cheek is unparalleled. It is a wonder that this decidedly "fresh" young man did not elbow the Judge from the bench and take his place, immediately upon his admission to practice.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SMITH added to his laurels last week, by giving new proof of his ability and energy as Commonwealth's Attorney. His handling of the Donahue case was especially admired and commended, the plea before the jury being one of the finest efforts before this bar in a long time. He is every day making friends and proving his entire qualifications for the office. He is the right man for the position, and there should be no doubt of his election for the full term.

L. EMERY, Jr. should receive the support of every man in the county in any manner interested in the protection of the vital interests of the county, regardless of political affiliations. Bob. Gregg is the only candidate against him of any strength, and it is simply ridiculous to compare his probable usefulness to the oil interest, or any interest, at Harrisburg with that of Mr. Emery. Bob. is said to be a good hearted fellow, popular with the "boys," but it would be mere folly to send him to Harrisburg as a representative of the important interests of this county, in preference to such a man a L. Emery, Jr.

WE WILL give the democracy of McKean county credit for the fact that their committee refused to fuse with the Greenbackers for the sake of victory. There was a strong pressure made on the committee, but a few sensible men kept the party level and saved it from immediate and utter dissolution.

AS A notable instance of the labors of a mountain to bring forth a mouse, the result of the labors of the democratic committee for the past few weeks is eminently satisfactory. For several weeks the combined talent and bull-dozing capacity of the party was devoted to the task of fixing up the ticket put into the field by the convention so that it might be presentable. They wanted to wipe out the entire ticket and make a bran new one. But there were obstacles in the way. With the ostensible purpose of selecting a candidate for representative in the place of Benton, the committee and a crowd of advisers assembled at Eldred on two successive Saturdays, with the candidates before them, and labored to reorganize the ticket and make it respectable. The result of their labors is Bob. Gregg and Brawley! The Greenbackers were willing to fuse on a basis of an endorsement of their candidates, but Bob. Gregg was determined to get on the ticket. Ros. Bartwell wouldn't withdraw, and Brawley stood ready to be rewarded for his eminent and extended(?) services to the party. It will occupy all the spare time of the leaders until election day to explain in what way the ticket is any stronger than it was before, when they were all condemning it.

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
Valuable Personal Property.

Notice of Administrator's sale of the personal estate of Serepta Koon, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that A. D. Freeman, administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of Serepta Koon, deceased, will sell the personal estate of said decedent, consisting of one cook stove and furniture, a number of chairs, a quantity of lumber, bedding, farming implements, &c., &c., at public vendue, at the house on the farm lately occupied by said decedent, on FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day.

Terms of sale—cash.

S. D. FREEMAN,
43 [3] Adm'r, cum testamento annexo.

—The above sale is adjourned to take place October 16, 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

S D FREEMAN, Adm'r
Cum Testamento Annexo

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

S. D. Freeman, Administrator of the estate of Serepta Koon, deceased, late of McKean county, will sell at public vendue the real estate of the said Serepta Koon, deceased, situate, lying and being in Otto township, McKean county and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by lot No. 313, contracted to be sold to Henry Morse, and lot No. 333 of the allotment of the lands of the Bingham estate in Otto township, east by lot No. 367, south by lot No. 110, in possession of Mrs. James McCord, and by lot No. 336 conveyed to J. M. & C. C. Wright, and west by said lot No. 336, containing sixty and two-tenths acres, be the same more or less, being lot No. 335 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Otto township, and part of warrants 3336 and 3431; having thereon a one story and one-half frame house, a good spring of water and some fruit trees, about twenty acres improved. To be sold subject to a claim of the estate of A. J. Taylor, deceased, for purchase money, said claim being about $403,00 and interest from April, 1876. To be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p m of said day. Terms of sale—cash on confirmation of Administrator's deed.

S D FREEMAN,
43 Adm'r, cum testamento annexo

—The above sale is adjourned to take place October 16, 1878, at one o'clock p. m.

S D FREEMAN, Adm'r.
Cum Testamento Annexo.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is offered by the proprietors of VIGORENE for a remedy which will not sell, or give, prevent the bones or organs are not wasted by our power of repair.

VIGORENE

is substantially compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Berries found in California and the Western Territories, including a Resin, Gum-resin, Alkaloid, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to tone those powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy action.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, OBSTRUCTIONS, LIVER or KIDNEY DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE—and take it as per directions. Thousands testify to its value. Germans, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in words. Try it.

A trial of one bottle invariably recommends it to every family. For 50 cents a quart can be had (which contains four times as much as a bottle), that will last a long time. Sold by druggists generally. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,
40 Park Street, New York.

VIGORENE

"CANDEE"

PURE GUM

RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.

Their great popularity has led to many cheap imitations, having a PURE GUM, but this means the

"CANDEE" CO.

WITH

VARNISH

Their PURE GUM BOOTS, and to distinguish them from the common kind, will attach a RUBBER LABEL on the front of the leg bearing the inscription

CUSTOM MADE.
PURE GUM.

These Boots have the Patent Metal Heel Plate, which protects the heel wearing away so quickly, and they will have also the patent

Outside Stationary Strap

instead of the very inconvenient web inside strap, used on other makes of Boots.

ASK FOR THE

"CANDEE" BOOT.

Miscellaneous.

MONEY ENOUGH

Can be saved by buying of the manufacturers direct to materially reduce the cost of furnishing your home. Bear in mind that we are manufacturing

FURNITURE

in large lots for our Wholesale Trade—that we sell at Retail to the People of Buffalo and Vicinity at our regular Wholesale Prices, at least 25 to 30 per cent. lower than usual Retail Prices, and guarantee every article to be as represented.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS,
30 & 41 PERRY STREET,
NEAR MAIN STREET.
BUFFALO, N Y

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is unequaled as a Brain, Nerve and Blood Restorer, Quickly and Safely Restoring Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nervousness, Lassitude, Premature Old Age, Wakefulness, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Before Taking

After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Kying, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

For sale in Smethport by Druggists everywhere. 44-49-1y

A
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.

THE BRADFORD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution; chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared by INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fance salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H. Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.

OF FICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard, Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company, under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town, and that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

HARD and SOFT COAL

We are now prepared to furnish that quality

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton		Soft Coal, per ton	
Lump	$4 25	Lump	$3 25
Grate	4 25	Run of mine	2 75
Egg	4 25	Nut and Slack	2 50
Stove	4 25	Slack	2 00
Chestnut	4 25		

A reduction made on car lots. Fifty cents additional for delivery.

43] GODDEN & McCLURE.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SAVING WINE YET IT EXPELS.

There is a curious story about some native wines which are extensively advertised nowadays, and have only recently been put upon the market. Dr. Underhill, the well-known grape-grower of Croton Point, died in 1872. Some of his heirs entertained temperance views of such extreme kind that they were unwilling to allow the stock of wines then on hand to be sold or any more to be made. The grapes have sometimes been sent to market, and sometimes left to decay upon the vines. It is only now that the other heirs have succeeded in arranging for a settlement of the estate and the sale of the wines on hand. Among these is a wine of the vintage of 1865, described as a "Sweet Union Port," but suggesting the Imperial Tokay more than any other European wine, and being wholly unlike any other wine of American growth. Its purity, age and mellowness are remarkable, and both physicians and wine-fanciers have a special interest in it as the oldest native wine now accessible in any considerable quantity. The whole stock is in the hands of the well-known wholesale grocery house of the Thurbers.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 19, 1877.*

The above speaks for itself, but we would add that this is the pure juice of the grape, neither *drugged, liquored nor watered*; that it has been ripened and mellowed by age, and for medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unsurpassed. It can be obtained from most of the leading Druggists throughout the United States, and at wholesale from the undersigned, who will forward descriptive pamphlet, free of charge, on application.

Respectfully, etc.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.
West Broadway, Reade and Hudson Streets,
New-York.

DIPTHERIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOR, MAINE.—15-1y

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK
AT
NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	22 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OATMEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.....to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {STEVEN G. FISH, LEWIS R. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

181 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 5, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 339, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

G. M. SMITH, Secy. W. T. CALDER, W. M.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITMIRE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning services. Prayer meeting once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—T. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Sol. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M. L. Armstrong
Asst Burgess.—H. L. McCoy
Council.—G. M. Smith, B. C. Corwin, Wm. Specht, S. Backus, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—L. Rogers, D. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, E. Sartwell, L. Burlingame
Poormasters.—E. F. Waller, O. W. Gallup
Justices.—G. M. Smith, T. Peet
Auditors.—C. E. Sartwell, M. A. Sprague, A. B. Armstrong.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—A court for the naturalisation of foreigners is being held here to-day.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Thomas Callar is building a horse barn on the lot back of his store.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The Ashton Comedy troupe promise to play here one night on their return trip.

—The Bradford Mutual is a home institution, and makes a specialty of farm property.

—A supplementary edition of the Taylor-Helwig suit has been in the hands of arbitrators this week.

—We regret to learn of the illness of Col. Wilcox. His numerous friends wish him a speedy recovery.

—Willis Cowan, of the Warren *Mail* was married to Miss Lucy Marie Davis, of Watkins, on the 24th ult.

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—The frame work to Specht's furniture store is nearly up, and will be pushed with all possible speed to completion.

—There will be an adjourned term of court for the trial of civil causes commencing on the third Monday of November next.

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22. m-3

—Robt. Wolters has dressed his furniture store up in a new coat of paint. The suit is becoming and adds much to the looks of the building.

—Mrs. C. K. Sartwell started on a visit to Kansas yesterday. At Emporium she was joined by her sister, Mrs. S.—C. Hyde, who is to accompany her.

—The trial of Andrew Tracy for the murder of Mary Reilly will probably take place in December, the court having ordered an oyer and terminer jury to be drawn for that term.

—We devote considerable space to the admirable speech of Hon. Roscoe Conkling which was delivered before the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. It will repay a careful perusal.

—A six-inch pipe has been laid from the Extract works to Potatoe creek, and the managers think they will not be obliged to shut down again on account of a scarcity of water.

—The tools have finally been drawn from the Rogers well, on Potato creek, and a few days longer will settle definitely the question as to whether there is anything in the hole besides gas.

—Rev. Wallace's farewell sermon last Sunday was listened to by a large congregation. His closing remarks were very feeling, and both the speaker and his congregation were visibly affected.

—Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Barbour, the editorial responsibilities have fallen into less competent hands this week, which will, we trust, excuse any lack of interest in the paper.

—Philadelphia has thus far given over one hundred [illegible] for the relief of the yellow [illegible], while New York has [illegible] hundred thousand [illegible] to follow.

—The Congressional conferees met at Williamsport yesterday, and undoubtedly renominated Hon. John I. Mitchell for Congress. We are in hopes to get intelligence from the convention before going to press.

—After quite a lingering illness Mr. John Dutcher, of Hamlin township finally departed this life on Tuesday last. Mr. Dutcher was somewhat advanced in years and we believe his death was caused by a cancer in his stomach.

—The editor of the MINER feels very grateful to his brethren of the press for their kindly and congratulatory notices in speaking of his nomination. We know that their wishes for success in the election are sincere—and we hope they may be granted.

—Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we learn of the declination of Capt. Fuller as candidate for Sheriff, and the substitution in his place of J. L. Andrews, we have not the space for extended comments. Next week we will pay our respects to the next sheriff of this county in a more elaborate notice.

—It isn't "Jim Jam" who is in town pretending to represent the *Derrick*, but another tramp whisky-guzzler who fills the bill admirably.

—The brick work to Sprague's new store is completed, and the building presents a very imposing and handsome appearance. The carpenters are now rushing their part of the work, and will soon put it in shape for occupancy.

—Sheriff King took another batch of seven prisoners to Pittsburgh on Tuesday. He was assisted by two deputies, and it is to be hoped will be spared the thrilling experience of the Elk county Oyster.

—We are informed that Bro. Hughes was on hand at the weekly Democratic convention at Eldred last Saturday urging a fusion with the Greenbackers. Who would have supposed that there was anything soft about Hughes?

—The Bradford *Era* is to be enlarged, the *Bradford Breeze* has been made a morning paper and is to be enlarged, and the Eldred *Eagle* is to be supplied with a power press and other necessary fixtures from Bro. Gould's Emporium office.

—Our neighbor, Rob. Sartwell, deserves election (provided he can get votes enough) for the pluck and courage he displayed in resisting the threats and outrages of those of his party who wanted him to withdraw to make a place for their man.

—Mr. H. W. Ruben, of this place, has gone to New York to meet his mother, whom he expects on the steamer from Europe. He has not seen his mother in ten years, and naturally looks forward to the coming meeting with unmixed pleasure.

—It is reported that a number of oil operators interested in operations at the head of Marvin creek, propose to purchase an entire square at the upper end of Main street, for the erection of dwelling houses for their families. We hope the report is well founded.

—We see by the *Argus*, a paper published at New Lisbon, Wis., that Joseph Daly, son of James Daly of Keating township, is now a successful jeweler of that place. The paper speaks in flattering terms of a silver plate engraving executed by him, and his friends here are much elated over his business success.

—Our correspondent "Delta", is evidently "off the belt" just a little this week, or else to save postage he did not send but part of his letter, as some of the pages were missing, if we are to judge by numbers. We presume, however, he is making up another batch of his celebrated "American Panacea" for the relief of those who might be taken suddenly with "cramps", and is always a little beside himself on these occasions.

—In another place will be found the facts concerning the oil operations on the Kinzua, about which there has been so many conflicting rumors during the past few days. In order to obtain the real facts of the case, we dispatched a reporter to the place with the view of laying before our readers a truthful history of the matter, and elsewhere is published the result of his investigation.

—The following paragraph from our neighbor, the Bradford *Breeze*, receives our unqualified endorsement, with the exception that we do not profess to be quite so sanguine of success. The words of encouragement are however, heartily appreciated:

MR. BARBOUR of the McKean Miner is one of the hard workers in the Republican ranks, and deserves the office he is sure to get.

—Jacob Peifer and Walter Durkee were lodged in jail on Monday night on the charge of stoning the laundrys of two Chinamen in Bradford, and yesterday Michael Kelley found quarters in the same institution for picking a man's pockets in Tarport. These last swell the number in the jail to nine, and at this rate it is reasonable to expect that the usual quota of from 25 to 50 will soon be filled.

—It was naturally expected that the new court appointees, Messrs. Knapp, as orier, and Burlingame and Chapin, tipstaves, would display some awkwardness in the evolutions of their new duties. But contrary to general opinion, they performed their parts of the old hands at the business, and the Court fol called upon to compliment them on their ability and handiness in their several appointments. They are evidently well appointments.

—Hop Sing, the Chinaman, who is in jail for stabbing Edgar, at Bradford, is enjoying himself hugely. He kept a laundry at Bradford, and for fear he might forget some of the duties of his vocation, the Sheriff kindly allows him to go out of his cell and assist in washing, ironing, &c., to which task he is said to be an adept. He regards this as a gentle out of kindness on the part of his keepers, although aware that the utmost precaution is taken to prevent his escape should he make a break for liberty.

—Says the Middleburgh *Gazette*: For some days past A. J. Freemyre became satisfied that his cow being pastured on the flats below the village was daily milked by some one, as he scarcely got a quart at a milking. A watch was accordingly set, when it was discovered that a boy was the depredator. He would unbar the cow, and getting up close to the udder, would sit and get his fill as handily and natural as a calf. The cow seemed to like these visits from her [illegible] and perfectly still for [illegible]. This story strange as it may seem, is nevertheless true, and we doubt if its equal can be found.

—Last week appears to have been editors' week in this section. We were the well pleased victim of a surprise party, Barbour, of the Smethport *Miner*, had a grand celebration of his wooden wedding day, and Ferrin, of the Salamanca *Republican*, was blessed with a bouncing girl baby! I think evidences of regard and success in the walks of private life are a grateful relief to the monotonous hard work of editorial life. No public workers receive less thanks or fewer tokens of appreciation from the neighbors whom they are daily benefitting by their labors, than country newspaper editors, and it is with rare pleasure that we note this section of the country an exception to the general rule.—*Olean Herald*.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has [illegible] arranged eating house connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47-tf.

Meeting of County Committee.

Pursuant to a call of the chairman, the Republican County Committee met at the office of R. B. Stone at Bradford, on Wednesday. The organization of the committee was completed by electing T. J. Melvin, of Bradford borough, as permanent Secretary. The Chairman presented the following letter of declination, which was laid before the committee:

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 2, 1878.

To the Chairman Republican County Executive Committee—

SIR:—Having been apprised of my nomination by the late Republican convention as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, I desire to express my hearty appreciation for the honor conferred, and would respectfully decline the nomination.

Yours, &c.,
P. M. FULLER.

On motion the declination of Capt. Fuller was accepted.

On motion, and by unanimous vote of the members, J. L. Andrews, of Bradford borough, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. M. Fuller, as candidate for Sheriff.

After the transaction of other business relating to a successful prosecution of the canvass, and a free expression of sentiment, the committee adjourned, subject to call of the chairman.

T. J. MELVIN, Secretary. R. B. STONE, Chairman.

Death of Philetus Gallup.

After suffering the most excruciating pain for weeks and months past, death at last came to the relief of the subject of this notice. About eight months ago he became aware of the fact he was the victim of a cancer. It was located on the upper lip, and although hardly noticeable at first, and causing no inconvenience or trouble, it steadily and surely advanced in its deadly course, until he became thoroughly alarmed and sought for aid. A few months since he went to Buffalo and was treated by the most skillful physicians in that city, but to no purpose. He afterward went to other points to consult men who made the treatment of this disease a specialty, but his case seemed beyond the reach of human help, and he returned to his home with the dread consciousness that his disease was incurable and that he must very soon succumb to the inevitable fate which awaited him. He arranged his earthly affairs and calmly welcomed death. He was perfectly reconciled to his fate, and seemed only anxious to be relieved of the suffering which he has so long and patiently endured. He died on Monday morning last, and was buried in the Norwich cemetery on Wednesday forenoon. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. Whiteside, and the very large attendance on this occasion, showed with what high regard he was held by his friends and neighbors.

Mr. Gallup was born in Norwich township Oct. 12, 1823, and married Laura Ann Colegrove, daughter of Jonathan Colegrove, deceased, Dec. 24, 1844. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn the death of a devoted husband and father.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ELDRED, Pa., Oct. 1, 1878.

There is considerable stir about this part of the county and there seems to be a move in every direction to do something to make some money in some way. Every man to his trade, is the watch word, so that oil men, merchants of every description, peddlers and even preachers as well as doctors and lawyers, all come in for a share, and are making their best strikes for the attainment of the needful....Ed. Dolan has one story of his new building started and it will be a grand structure three stories high.....The Hamlin building is nearly completed and presents a very grand appearance....E. W. Drake's new building for a store is going forward rapidly....C. B. Jackson also has a very fine building in progress....Will Young has made an addition to his hardware store and doing a thriving business....Mrs. Leyde has opened up a Millinery store in one of W. H. Coate's new buildings, and will sell at low figures....There are several other new places of trade, &c., including a new hardware store on the corner near the depot.....Duke Center is also coming up and I am informed by the merchants and business men that there is really an improvement in all departments of trade....There is a large amount of storage being built, comprising six 25,000 barrel tanks. These tanks are in line along the fleet just above the pump station, and when completed will make a grand show.....The United Pipe Line Company have some sixty horse power engines which are being brought into use. They are distributing pipe along the line up the Kansas branch over the hill for the Pipe line to Olean.....The Keating Oil Company also are grading for a 24,000 barrel tank, on this branch.

....The family of Mr. S. Baldwin are very sick, and have been for several weeks.....Mrs. Geo. Strickland is very sick. Dr. Bartlett is attending her.....There is an immense amount of business done on the K. & E. road....There is a great quantity of freight of every description being shipped, and the platform at all the depots are uncomfortably full all the time....The coaches and the flat-cars are filled nearly every trip. The noon train going over the hill to-day was honored with the company of Messrs. J. D. Yeomans, Persons, Cary and A. B. Blesch and Mr. Craigee, one of the contractors of the road. The road is now in a good condition for business.....The first load of lumber is being loaded on the Prentiss Vale switch by Mr. Fischer of Buffalo. It consists of ash and cherry.....The engine house at Eldred is nearly finished.....The plank road is completed across the G. T. Dennis farm and graded up as far as A. B. Loop's, and also completed from Hunker's mill down to Simon Brigg's and will soon be connected. There is also a party at work at the other end and working down.

DELTA.

Orders for Beehives.

As I only intend to manufacture beehives to order the coming winter, it will be necessary for all those wishing any manufactured to have their orders in by the 1st of October. My orders for stock will be sent in at that time, and I cannot promise to fill orders for hives received after that date. A. R. TURES.

Farmers' Valley, Sept. 12, 1878.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

Rights of Individuals Not to be Trampled upon Everywhere by Corporations—First Gun Fired Against the Monopolists by General Kane.

Disputed oil lands seems to be the business of the day. Monopolies seem to be possessed of the idea that by a slight effort toward fulfilling their contract they can retain an undisputed right to an unlimited amount of oil territory. This scheme has been successfully carried out in the immediate Bradford region and is now being attempted in the Kinzua valley. It appears that in 1876 Mr. Frederick Prentice entered into an agreement with General Kane for all the lands owned or represented by him on the waters of the Kinzua creek in Wetmore and Hamilton townships, McKean county. They were believed at that time, and have since proved to be the best oil lands owned by the General and as such were solicited of him by Mr. Prentice. Mr. Prentice, in order to strengthen him in a contest into which he with certain parties who were believed to represent the interests of a monopoly, of refining oil against that of the producer, then formed a company known as the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company, who are now the actual trespassers on General Kane's property. Most old oil men are familiar with the story of Mr. Prentice's ruin. His failure occurred in the spring of 1877. It occasioned at the same time some feeling, as it was believed that he had been craftily sold out to the refining monopolies by pretended friends who had advanced him funds which came from the monopolists' treasury. He was then requested to call and settle, at a time he was ill prepared to do it. It is evident that Mr. Prentice was a reckless buyer of oil at high prices and bought without reasonable regard to his ability to carry it. Becoming insolvent Mr. Prentice made an assignment of the "Kane estate," recorded at Smethport, to his P. C. L. & P. Co., and his operations have since been conducted only in Western Virginia. Although unfortunate, he was a man of excellent business ability. Individuals would stand no chance against corporations if it were not that they attend more closely to their affairs, and perhaps this is where the P. C. L. & P. Co. have made a great mistake.

The P. C. L. & P. Co. since Prentice's time have been a corporate organization employing salaried officers who attend to special departments of the affairs in detached offices while the main change has been overlooked by the great capitalists above it who have been the real power to manage the concern. The people are now indebted to General Kane for the rapid appreciation in the value of the oil territory.

Upon the character of the agreement of Mr. Prentice it is not our province to comment. The agreement is found recorded in the miscellaneous record book at the county seat. The covenants of agreement on the part of Mr. Prentice have not been performed as will be seen by reference to the instrument, the time being made in the essence of the contract.

The most eminent counsel practicing at our bar, such men as Judge R. Brown, Hon. B. D. Hamlin and others, concur in the opinion that the license to enter upon the Kane lands has been long since forfeited, and cannot at this late day be revived.

The P. C. L. & P. Company had pronounced the two wells that they had sunk on the Kane property—in order to obtain rights for a pipe line as will be seen by the agreement—to be dry holes, and abandoned them. They seemed to take a different view of their interests after the strike of the oil well known as the Big Owl which is on the Hulings land and which was formerly a part of the Kane property. The nearest point being in a southwest line from the Huling's Big Owl well they slipped in from the rear upon it. They hauled their material from Wilcox, via Howard hill, and have since maintained possession by a strong force of armed men. General Kane's friends version of the story is that he endeavored, and up to last week was engaged in efforts to buy off the trespassers.

Whether this is true or not, he appears to have waited until the well was sunk to a depth of 1691 feet before putting in his appearance. When he did put in an appearance he did it to some purpose.—In the early dawn of last Friday morning he quietly took possession of his property, and has since permanently resided upon the premises.

The well which General Kane now has possession of is located in the southeast corner of warrant 3083 and near the State Road. As the former parties were trespassers on the land, their property had no right to remain, consequently it was removed by permission, and without injury, to the adjoining Huling's land.—The derrick was torn down and carefully removed. Gen. Kane has erected two log houses on the property and they will henceforth be inhabited. The design now is to defend the rights of the citizens and protect the property.

The above statement is a fact which both parties agree in affirming. The feeling of the inhabitants of the valley seems to be intense against the giant monopoly and all are anxious to turn out and sustain the right. The Swedes who own the farms around the territory are well aware that their rights are not for a moment respected if the monopoly comes in possession of the land.

It is now time that the aid of the law was invoked to exterminate this iniquity that is usurping and trampling upon the rights of honest citizens.

A monopoly of twenty million dollars is a formidable foe to fight but "there is a right by law" and it is the imperative duty of every honest citizen to sustain it. One thing is certain, Gen. Kane is actuated by motives of honesty and right, and is not afraid to combat what he considers to be the enemy of law and order.

This is the initiatory step towards extirpating a pernicious evil that is fast winding its ample folds around the passive, indulgent people. The monster, combination, has been tolerated in all financial circles, and perhaps the most ruinous one is that which overshadows and moves the oil interests of to-day. Will not the citizens embrace the opportunity to aid in crushing out this perpetrator of wrongs?

PROTEUS.

—If you are in the vicinity of Howard Hill and feel the requirements of a good, square meal, you have only to call at the Howard Hill Hotel, where the proprietor, John Nelson, will always be found in the best of humor to wait on you.

Court Proceedings.

The following is an abstract of Court proceedings of last week. Hon. H. W. Williams presided, assisted by Associates Brownell and Burnham:

Com. vs. Wm. Dutcher—nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. A. J. Evans—nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. John Sweeney—Discharged.

Com. vs. Mary Gailfoyle—Discharged.

Com. vs. A. Flaconesa—Discharged.

A. L. Kinkead, Waldrum McDanie and H. N. McIntyre sworn in members of the bar.

Com. vs. Enoch Dudley—Not guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Shoupe—Sentenced to pay one dollar fine and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the jail of McKean county for the term of six months.

Com. vs Wm. Gregory—Assault and battery. Fined one dollar and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to two years in Western Penitentiary.

Com. vs Geo. W. Schwenke—False pretences. Guilty.

Com. vs. W. E. Proctor—Perjury. True bill.

P. H. Sacrider vs. Harriet Sacrider—Divorce decreed.

Vannatta vs. Vanatta—Divorce granted.

Com. vs. Chas. Keifer—Def't. discharged.

Com. vs. S. S. Borland—nol pros. entered.

Com. vs. L. Peters—nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. Shanegy & Briggs—nol. pros. entered.

Com. vs. Thos. McNally—nol. pros. entered.

Geo. H. Dervill—License transferred.

Emma Reese vs. Henry Reese. Divorce decreed.

Grace Allen vs. D. H. Allen—Divorce decreed.

Com. vs. John Kinney—Sentenced to two years and three months in Western Penitentiary and to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Chas. Geary—Continued.

" " " "

Com. vs. Drumgool—Continued.

Com. vs. Alex. Harkley—Def't. discharged.

Com. vs. A. Dayton—Selling liquor. True bill.

Com. vs. Paul Nelson—Forcible entry. Not guilty.

Com. vs. John Brown—Assault and battery. Fined $30 and committed till paid.

Com. vs. Richard O'Reilly—Pointing arms etc. Nol. pros.

Com. vs. Patsey Sweeney—Assault. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Harrison English—Assault. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Clark Delaney. Def't. discharged.

Special term for trial of civil causes ordered for third Monday of November next—36 jurors to be drawn. Also ordered Oyer and Terminer jury to be drawn for Dec. term, 1878.

John K. Wilson sworn as a member of the bar.

Com. vs. Spahgenberg. Fined $10 and costs and stand committed until sentence complied with.

Com. vs. Martin Colnes. Def't. discharged.

Com. vs. James Henderson. Found guilty.

Com. vs. John Donahue—Assault and battery. Fined one dollar and costs and sentenced one year and six months in Western Penitentiary.

The same also received a second sentence same as first.

Com. vs. John C. Wilberg—Fornication. True bill.

Com. vs. G. P. Brooks—Embezzlement. True bill.

Com. vs. T. O'Donnell—False pretences. True bill.

Com. vs. Oscar Boles—Larceny. Continued.

Com. vs. Wm. Swans—Assault and battery. True bill.

Com. vs. Wes. Allen—Assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Com. vs D. Harrington—Larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Frank and S. Peters—Assault. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. W. W. Streeter—Selling liquor. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. W. H. Carey. Continued.

Com. vs. G. P. Brooks. Continued.

Com. vs. Robt. Harmes. Discharged.

Lewis vs. Lewis. Divorce granted.

Com. vs. J. W. McCarthy. Prosecutor committed until payment of costs.

Com. vs. O. C. Bears. Discharged.

Com. vs. E. M. Weed. Continued.

Com. vs. James Harrigan. Not guilty.

Com. vs. John Carroll. Not guilty.

" " " "

J. K. Stull vs. John Barron. Appeal from Arbitrators ordered.

Com. vs. Andrew Tracy, Frank McCabe and John Tracy, recognize in the sum of $300 each to appear at December term to testify.

Com. vs. Wm. Swans. Fined $30 and stand committed until paid.

Geo. H. Lyon appointed County Surveyor.

John Corwin and Jno. Travis appointed Poormasters of Bradford tp.

Com. vs. H. Mayer—Assault. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. J. P. Larrabee—Assault. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. J. P. Abbott—Selling liquor. True bill.

Chas. Davis—Larceny. One year in Western Penitentiary and costs.

Same for same offence, fined the same.

Com. vs. Thos Hughes. True bill but found not guilty.

Com. vs. Ed. Scott—Assault. True bill.

Com. vs. Frank Johnson—Larceny. True bill.

Com. vs. W. A. Hollenbeck—Assault. Found guilty.

Com. vs. E. Crull, J. Crull, Fred. Jones et al—Forcible entry. True bill.

Com. vs. Andrew Tracy—Murder. A true bill.

Com. vs. F. Johnson. Continued.

Com. vs. R. E. Looker. Def't. discharged.

Com. vs. Frank Smith. Nol. pros.

Com vs. C. B. Neeley—False pretences. True bill.

Com. vs. R. P. Russell—Assault. True bill.

Com. vs. David Williams—Larceny. Sentenced to pay one dollar fine and undergo one year's imprisonment in Western Penitentiary.

Salary of Detective McAuley fixed at $150 in addition to his legal fees.

Com. vs. P. McFagg—Assault and battery. Plead guilty.

Same, for same, same plea.

Com. vs. A. M. Howard. Fined costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. James Stewart. Def't. discharged.

C. L. Covell sworn as member of the bar.

Com. vs. H. R. Lamb. Def't. discharged.

Com. vs. M. J. Slayville—Larceny. Sentenced to two years and six months in Western Penitentiary and pay one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Harrigan. Continued.

Com. vs. John Ahern. Nol. pros.

Com. vs. Thos. Flynn—Larceny. Sentenced to one year in Western Penitentiary and to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. S. M. Lyman—Keeping gambling house. True bill.

Com. vs. J. Flannagan—Larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. C. M. Baker—Larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Shirk—Larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. C. B. Hyslip. Not guilty and prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Fred Hipp. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and stand committed till paid.

J. B. Brawley sworn as a member of the bar.

Ed. Hall, James Shaffer, J. Flannigan, W. A. Furness, Geo. Williams, F. A. Spangenburg and C. B. Neeley discharged.

Nelson Morrill continued a detective to end of Dec. session.

Miscellaneous.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

JAS. B. MATTHEWS, *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren.*
WM. P. NORTHRUP, *The latter years with Lossing & Chancellor.*
1350 y1

Smethport Bakery.

M. H. PICARD'S

Bakery & Confectionery,

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FINE TEAS.

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possesses the REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means it cures, Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
15-49 y1 HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Gelebert, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

U can make money faster at work for us than a anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Hemlock Bark Wanted.

I will pay three dollars and fifty cents ($3,50) per cord, *cash*, for hemlock bark delivered at the Smethport depot. Those proposing to deliver will please notify the subscriber how much they have to sell and when they will commence delivering it. I want all I can handle for the next month. S. M. LYMAN.

Smethport, Sept. 10, 1878.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

"*KNOWS HOW IT IS HIMSELF.*"

Any man who has struck his finger-nail with a hammer knows "how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief—It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach and lame back. Price 25c, 50c, and $1.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The investigating committee have reported that there is no remedy now known that is equal to Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic for scrofula, all blood diseases, disordered stomach, torpid liver, eruptions on the skin and nervous weakness.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, tetter, ringworm, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMLEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-26 eow26t.

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMLEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. In invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother sings for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copaiba and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At length the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated, and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by numbers of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-dilluvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. ☞ Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

Legal.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Serepta Keon, deceased, late of Otto township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. D. FREEMAN, Administrator.
42-6t

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of Andrew Libby, Hamilton township, about Sept. 6, two stray mares. One bright bay, black legs, mane and tail; ring-bone on right hind foot; fifteen hands high. The other bright bay; black legs, mane and tail; white spot on the forehead; blind in left eye; left hind leg stocked; sixteen hands high. The owner can have the same by selling and paying charges or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

ANDREW LIBBY.

September 19, 1878 —3m

ESTRAY.

Came into my enclosure at Prentice Vale, one stag about three years old, roan color. Owner will please call, pay charges, prove property and take him away.

WILLIAM LOVEJOY.

Prentice Vale, Aug. 12, 1878.

Legal.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter creating a corporation to be known as The Kendall Water Company, and to organize to be located in the Borough of Kendall, McKean county, Pennsylvania, on the object to be the supplying of the Borough of Kendall and its citizens with water for fire and domestic purposes.

C. D. LONG-FELLOW.

Sept 27, 1878.—m11

Notice.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be held a meeting of the stockholders of the Kendall & Eldred Railroad Company, at the office of the Company in Eldred, McKean County, Pa., on the 14th day of October, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from 900 shares of $100 each, to 1200 shares of $100 each.

Dated, August 19, 1878. C. B. CARY, Secretary.
43-4m

Notice.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Delivered on Taking the Chair at The Saratoga Convention.

We have met in a year likely to be the hinge on which much in the future will turn—a year which in its political results will leave a deep and lasting impress on other years.

America, in common with every land in Christendom, has been passed through a period of depressed industries and commerce. Labor and capital have both suffered much everywhere. "Hard times" have fallen on all hands; not on all alike, because less heavily on ours than on others. Britain, Germany, Russia, France, and other countries are passing through deep tribulation. We have overpassed the worst, and restoration, gradual, but constant, is sure, unless want of wisdom and falacious measures block the way.

The matchless resources of the country, and the matchless enterprise and activities of our people will not fail to cure our business disorder if three things can be assured.

First—Congress must not destroy the headway which has been made, and launch the country on new seas of confusion and agitation by wild and restless attempts to control the laws of trade and to create values by legislation.

Financial stability and certainty, on which men can rely and calculate ahead, must not be exchanged for exploded theories or novel devices. Permanence and fixedness in laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

Second—We must have frugal, honest government, earnest and steady administration, and honest constitutional currency, with the public credit kept high and untarnished, and the public treasury defended against unfounded claims and against all schemes of plunderers and speculators.

Third—We must have peace and order, and protection full and equal before the law for the rights of all men everywhere, North and South.

The object of just government is not to carry on business, but to protect life, property, and rights, and thus so leave every citizen free and safe in all lawful exertions, opportunities, and enterprises in which he chooses to embark.

Wealth or property cannot be conjured up by legislation nor by political parties. No sleight of hand can produce it. No philosopher's stone or perpetual motion can be discovered by legislative device, however cunning. Property is the product of labor. It must be hewed out of the forest, plowed out of the field, blasted out of the mine, pounded out on the anvil, wrought out in the factory and the furnace. Labor is at the bottom of it all, and the nation in which there are the most laborers and in which labor is best cherished and cared for must be the richest and most prosperous. Capital and labor are natural allies; when they work together both are enriched; when they are hostile or separated both suffer.

To earn and to save is surely to amass wealth. This all can see; but what is there to prove that schemes of Congressional legislation can put money into the pockets of the people?

Have the public burdens been neglected, and left without alleviation? Have not the national finances improved as rapidly as could have been hoped.

One third of the debt inflicted by rebellion and war has been paid.

Two-thirds of internal taxation have been abolished, and the remaining third falls mainly on liquor, tobacco and banks.

The cost of government has been greatly reduced. This year the total expenditure is $236,964,308.80. Thirteen years ago the single item of interest on the debt was $150,000,000.

The interest account, the most grievous and grinding of all our accounts, has been cut down more than one-third, and will, if refunding is allowed to go on, all be brought to 4 per cent.

A thousand million dollars of our bonds are no longer held abroad, but most of them are held here, and instead of $60,000,000 in gold interest being sent beyond the seas, more than four-fifths of it stays at home in the hands of our own people.

Instead of a balance of trade against us, exacting hundreds of millions of gold annually to pay for foreign manufacturers, as heretofore, the balance of trade is largely in our favor. We are sending immense values of productions of the Old World and receiving hundreds of millions for them this year.

Our paper money, which was depreciated to less than half the value of coin, has at last virtually touched par, and the necessaries of life are greatly cheapened.

On the 30th of June, 1864—14 years ago—the paper currency of the country, on its face, amounted to $833,718,984.34.—Each paper dollar was then worth in coin 38 7-100 cents. The total value of the currency in coin was then $329,649,264.91. On the 30th of June, 1878, this year, the paper currency of the country, on its face, amounted to $688,597,275.97. This is $145,121,609.07 less paper currency now than in 14 years ago. Each paper dollar now is worth more than a standard silver dollar, and is worth in gold 99¾ cts. On the 1st of June last each paper dollar was worth in gold 99 4-100 cts. At this lower rate the total value of paper currency on the 30th of last June, in gold, was $684,465,691.62. In other words, in 1878, the paper currency, less by $145,000,000 than in 1864, is worth in gold $362,000,000 more, or, in still other words, more than twice as much.

This, fact, besides showing vastly improved conditions, teaches many lessons which the experience of mankind has proved again and again, and which have baffled every attempt to refute or vary them since the morning of time.

What is the difficulty now? Business is stagnant; capital is afraid, and labor lacks employment. Capital is always afraid when labor lacks employment; whenever capital is not afraid there is brisk demand for labor.

Capital shrinks and is dormant, and labor lacks opportunity and reward. This is true, and true the world over. It is true here. The fact as to our own country is overstated oftentimes, however.

It has been asserted again and again that 3,000,000 people in the United States, laboring people who want work, are out of employ.

Can any man who thinks, credit such a statement? In all the United States there are 10,000,000 people, male and female, usually engaged in manual industries—10,000,000 all told. Three millions out of employ, would be nearly one in every three throughout the country usually at work but now forced to be idle.—Everybody knows this cannot be true.—The 8,000,000 calculation allotted between 200,000 and 300,000 unemployed laborers to Massachusetts, 40,000 to Boston alone. A recent canvass of Massachusetts shows about 38,000 in all the State, of both sexes, and this was in June, before starting many of the mills now running.

Massachusetts has, of course, a larger proportion of unemployed persons than any State out of New England, because artificial industries, as distinguished from agricultural and ordinary labor, greatly predominate there and are the industries most crippled now. But apply the Massachusetts ratio to every State, and the number of persons in all the land unemployed cannot exceed one-tenth of three million.

Then, too, we must not suppose that every man not at work is and has been unable to find work. There is one class of men seen by farmers and others throughout the country, who are not all out of employ solely because work and wages cannot be found.

But count all, and the picture has been overpainted. The truth is bad enough, and sad enough; business is depressed, and honest, honorable labor is suffering.

Can these evils be cured by such projects as are now urged upon us? This is a question to be considered without heat, and it may be discussed without hard names, and without suspecting the integrity of those who hold other views.

It is said we should have new and large issues of paper currency. What for?

Is not currency piled up in every bank and money centre and depository? Cannot money be borrowed in millions at the lowest rate of interest? When all the paper and coin in the country is put into active circulation, will there not be abundant currency?

Confidence, stability, and assurance that credits and values will not be tampered with, will unlock capital and put money in circulation; but schemes for watering the currency and shrinking its purchasing power, and thus changing bargains and transactions, will frighten capital and make it hide. It has been well said that the most cowardly thing is a million of dollars, except two millions.

What is to be done with a new issue of paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bondholders. What are they to do with it? Will they give it away? They will keep it or loan it. What good will that do? If put into circulation it will dilute and depreciate the whole currency and put up prices for the poor to pay, and the wages of labor will not advance fast enough to keep up with the advance of prices of food and commodities. All borrowers with security can borrow at the cheapest rates of interest now—this is all they can do after more greenbacks are issued.

But to pay off bonds with paper currency will stop so much interest. Yes, but what stands in the way? Gold can be bought too dear. In the first place, this would be flat repudiation. Why? The bonds themselves for years have said on their face, and laws and resolutions in every solemn form of plighted faith, have said, that the bonds should be paid in hard money—in coin. Savings' banks, trust companies, and individuals have bought these bonds for widows and orphans and soldiers on this plighted faith. The bonds are not held by the rich; most of them are held by or for those who are not rich.

Again the Government and the American people in Congress assembled, said when they asked money for bonds, that more than $400,000,000 of legal tenders should be outstanding. This was to say the bonds should never be paid by legal tender notes. This pledge obtained the money, and there it stands, to be kept in honor or repudiated in dishonor.

But this is not all. The Constitution, as expounded by the highest court, and by every Democratic Judge in the court, does not warrant such a proceeding.—Legal-tender notes were pronounced valid when issued to borrow money in time of war, to carry on war, under the provisions of the Constitution ordaining power for such purposes, and only for such purposes. Now no war exists—peace prevails, and several provisions of the Constitution challenge such a scheme.

What is the reason for striking at the bonds of the United states, or at those who hold them? Mr. Lincoln said, and we all thought during the war that those who took the bonds and gave their money to pay and feed our soldiers were second in patriotism only to the soldiers themselves.

The chief objection now seems to be that the bonds are not taxed. There are several answers to this. In the first place, they were and are taxed, and taxed in advance. The man who pays par in gold for a bond bearing only 4 per cent. interest, and thus loans his money for 4-7, or only a fraction more than half the legal and usual interest in this State, pays for the exemption from further taxation in advance, and pays pretty largely for it. Every year he gets $4 for the loan of $100. If he loaned on bond and mortgage to his neighbor he would get $7, or certainly $6, and perhaps he would be taxed on the bond and mortgage, and perhaps he would not be taxed. So, from the beginning, exemption from taxation entered into the rate of interest paid and the price received for the bonds—taxation was adjusted and discounted in the transaction. So that in substance and result every bond, without exception or escape, was and is taxed.

To tax again or differently now, would be to break the contract, just as much as to refuse payment in whole or in part.

But it is said the States should be allowed to tax the bonds of the United States. This position meets with several obstacles. Let me speak of one. Our fathers put it into the Constitution that such bonds should never be taxed by the States. So the Supreme Court said when the question first arose, before most of us were born, and so the court has said ever since. Following the Constitution, the acts of Congress make exemption from taxation a part of the contract with every man who holds a bond. Right or wrong, there stands the Constitution—there it stood when money must be had to keep the flag flying in the field, and the only way was to issue bonds and borrow money on them, or to stop putting down the rebellion, while Congress, and afterward three-quarters of the States, parleyed, and acted about amending the Constitution; and by that time there would have been no United States to issue bonds, no States to tax them, and no armies to support.

(Concluded on second page.)

Miscellaneous.

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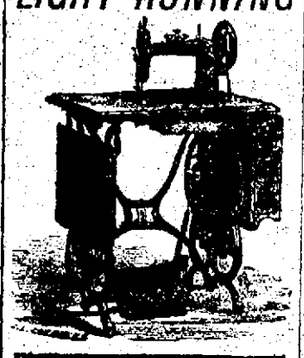

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Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:
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Lines of Travel.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40 am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5 a.m., o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee L've	11.35 a.m	5.20 p.m	8.25 pm
Frisbee	11.40	5.30 "	8 35 "
Cory's	11.42 "	.....	8 41 "
Farmers Valley	11.51 "	5.48 "	8 53 "
Smethport	12.05 "	6.00 "	9 00 "
Crosby	12.15 "	6.15 "	.....
Colegrove	12.18 "	6.21 "	.....
Hamlin	12.22 "	6.30 "	.....
Werrawag	12.40 "	6.45 "	.....
Clermont, Arr.	12.55	7.00	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, L've	1.20 p.m	7.20a.m	.....
Werrawag	1.34 "	7.30 "	.....
Hamlin	1.48 "	7.50 "	.....
Colegrove	1.50 "	7.56 "	.....
Crosby	1.55 "	8.07 "	.....
Smethport	2.13	8.25	9.05 pm
Farmers Valley	2.25	8.39	9.14 "
Cory's	2.36	.....	9.25 "
Frisbee	2.38	8.51	9.27 "
Larrabee, Arr.	2.45	9.00	9.35 "

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

Olean, Bradford and Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6.30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 20 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7.30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 9 00.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 00.

2 00 p'm, Mail arriving at Olean at 3 50 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

5 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 5 30.

5 30 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 30.

8 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 8 50.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 8 10.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 15.

12 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7 30 on the N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 00 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 7 20.

9 00 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 30 on N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.						
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton, L've	9 20	8.35	5 10	12 25	6 22	10 27
Limestone "	7 51	10 23	4 43	12 38	8 42	10 05
Babcock "	10 03	10 39	4 53	12 46	6 51	.....
Kendall "	10 12	11 20	4 42	12 77	8 50	11 12
Bradford, Arr	10 15	11 30	5 54	1 00	9 00	11 17
Bradford, L've	10 45	.....	5 26	1 20	.....	.....
DeGolia "	11 05	.....	5 08	1 30	.....	.....
Custer City "	11 10	.....	5 10	1 35	.....	.....
Lewis Run "	11 25	.....	5 16	.....	.....	.....
Big Shanty "	11 37	.....	5 26	.....	.....	.....
Crawfords "	11 55	.....	5 41	.....	.....	.....
Alton "	12 15	.....	4 51	.....	.....	.....
Gilesville Arr	12 25	.....	5 45	.....	.....	.....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.						
	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gilesville, L've	6 40	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
Alton "	6 56	.....	.....	.....	2 06	.....
Crawfords "	6 58	.....	.....	.....	2 08	.....
Big Shanty "	7 12	.....	.....	.....	2 22	.....
Lewis Run "	7 30	.....	9 27	.....	2 40	.....
Custer City "	7 38	.....	9 43	5 45	.....	.....
DeGolia "	7 53	.....	9 56	5 56	.....	.....
Bradford, Arr	7 55	.....	9 00	6 05	.....	.....
Bradford, L've	8 10	6 25	9 20	6 20	12 24	.....
Kendall "	8 05	6 35	6 33	9 33	5 20	6 38
Babcock "	8 13	6 31	6 30	9 29	5 35	.....
Limestone "	8 21	6 39	7 00	9 39	5 48	6 47
Carrollton, Arr	8 48	7 00	7 25	9 00	6 05	7 20

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 30 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 00 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 3, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7.45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.08; Springbrook, 8.31; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.23; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.02; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.25; Machias, 9.35; Franklinville, 9.45; Ischua, 9.59; Rhinelaude, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct. 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.25; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.25; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 11.15; p.m. at Larrabees with Allegan & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4.35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.05; Elma, 5.08; Jamison's, 5.13; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.45; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.06; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Rhinelaude, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Westons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.08; Larrabees, 8.19; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.33; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6.00 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.49; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.05; Eldred, 7.18; State Line, 7.36; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Rhinelaude, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.47; Machias, 9.06; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1.25 p m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.52; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.23; Turtle Point, 2.39; Sartwell, 2.45; Larrabees, 2.56; Eldred, 3.09; state Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.29; Westons, 3.26; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct. 3.44; Rhinelaude, 4.08; Ischua, 4.19; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.51; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.15; Holland, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison's, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.07; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with this above train, as does the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren trains leaving Bradford at 6.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.55 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 5.50 p. m
" " " Corry ..... 6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 9.05 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane ..... 6.30 a. m
" " " Warren ..... 7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 8.00 a. m
" " " Corry ..... 8.40 a. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 10.25 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ..... 11.30 a. m
" " " Corry ..... 1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 1.50 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 2.30 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 7.00 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie ..... 4.10 p. m
" " " Corry ..... 6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton ..... 7.20 p. m
" " " Warren ..... 7.50 p. m
" " arr. at Kane ..... 9.40 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 2, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquehanna Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8, †	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've	.....	1.05 p. m.	.....	1.05 p. m.
Lit Val. "	.....	2.05 "	.....	2.05 "
Salamanca"	7.05am	2.55 p. m.	.....	8.25 "
Olean "	8.00	3.45 "	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07	4.50 "	.....	10.52 "
Genesee "	10.03	5.35 "	.....	11.42 "
Andover"	.....	.....	.....	12.01 pm
M'ntic L've	11.05am	6.35 p m	12.35am	7.00
Elmira Arr.	1.05 pm	8.07 "	2.30 "	8.30
Binghm "	2.04	10.03 "	4.35 "	7.30
N Y Jervis"	7.10 "	2.30 a m	8.10 "	.....
New York"	10.25pm	7.25 a m	12.25 p m	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.35 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.41, Forrestville 6.00, Smith's Mills 6.06, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.37, Cattaraugus 8.37, Little Valley 9.01, Salamanca 10.27, Great Valley 10.44, Carrollton 11.20, Vandalia 11.32, Allegany 11.51, Olean 12.05, Humason 12.25, Cuba 2.00, Friendship 2.30, Belvidere 2.45, Phillipsville 3.05, Scio 3.20, Genesee 3.57, Andover 4.32, Alfred 4.52, Almond 5.07, and arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 p m.

5.15 a m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 7.15 p m.

6.35 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 6.44, Phillipsville 7.05, Scio 7.20, and arrives at Genesee at 7.55 a m.

9.20 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9.27, Forrestville 9.50, Smith's Mills 10.02, Perrysville 27, Dayton 10.40, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.27, Salamanca 11.45, Great Valley 11.52, Carrollton 12.40, Vandalia 12.57, Allegany 12.54, Olean 1.05 p m, Humphrey 1.30, Cuba 2.22, Friendship 3.00, Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.35, Scio 3.55, Genesee 4.40, Andover 4.55, Alfred 5.10, Almond 5.24, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.55 p m.

9.15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9.21, Forrestville 9.42, Smith's Mills 9.50, Perrysville 10.15, Dayton 10.35, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.34, and arriving at Salamanca at 11.50 a m.

6.05 p m, daily, from Dunkirk. Stops at all stations, arriving at Carrollton at 8.20 p m.

5.20 p m, except Sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 6.42, Allegany 6.45, Olean 6.55, Cuba 7.20, Friendship 7.55, Belvidere 8.15, Phillipsville 8.40, Scio 9.20, Genesee 9.57, Andover 10.32, Alfred 7.02, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 p m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New York L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
Pt Jervis "	10.55 "	.....	12.12 p m
H'nlle L've	8.15 am	12.20pm	5.45 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p m	.....
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.56 "	6.57 pm
Cuba ..... "	10.17 "	2.52 "	8.00 "
Olean ..... "	10.30 "	3.06 "	11.15 "
G't Valley "	11.11 "	3.36 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	3.45 "	11.30 "
Cleveland "	.....	7.05 p m	.....
Cincinnati "	.....	6.00 a m	.....
G't Valley L've	11.47 p m	4.15 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.20 "	5.45 p m	3.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

5.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.50, Alfred 6.05, Andover 7.10, Genesee 8.05, Scio 8.30, Phillipsville 8.55, Belvidere 9.05, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.50, Olean 11.30, Allegany 11.44, p m, Allegany 12.06, Vandalia 12.25, Carrollton 1.05, Great Valley 2.30, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.00, Cattaraugus 5.30, Dayton 7.05, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.56, Forbestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 8.50 p m.

7.57 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 5.15.

5.53 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 6.24, Vandalia 6.41, arriving at Carrollton 6.10 p m.

4.04 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.40 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 15, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr	2 10	5 45	2 30	9 05
Windfall "	1 55	5 42	2 25	8 53
Prentice Vale "	1 45	5 32	2 15	8 43
Duke Centre "	1 34	5 25	2 11	8 35
Rixford "	1 18	5 20	2 05	8 08
Summit City "	12 46	4 58	1 40	8 08
Little Boyd "	12 30	4 43	1 30	7 52
Dallas City "	12 22	4 30	1 18	7 47
Sawyer City "	12 05	4 23	1 12	7 33
Lafferty "	11 58	4 16	1 05	7 26
Tarport "	11 50	4 08	12 54	7 18
Bradford L've	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford Arr.	8 45	1 33	5 10	10 15
Tarport "	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 02
Lafferty "	8 31	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City "	8 20	1 13	4 43	9 41
Dallas City "	8 18	1 08	4 39	9 28
Little Boyd "	8 12	12 46	4 32	9 12
Summit City "	8 05	12 46	4 21	9 05
Rixford "	7 55	12 19	3 55	8 50
Duke Centre "	7 50	12 14	3 49	8 13
Prentice Vale "	7 39	12 05	3 43	8 03
Windfall "	7 14	11 55	3 32	7 45
Eldred, Lv	7 00	11 30	3 25	7 35

Miscellaneous.

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

The World's Standard

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AND

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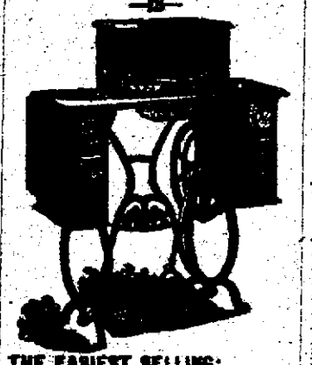

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